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Other organizations overfulfilling the plan were enterprises of the Main Administration of Machine Parts Construction (director, Sushin; chief engineer, Legov), the Primary Wool-Processing Trust (administrator, Gusev; chief engineer, Finkelberg), the Main Administration of Technical Fabrics (director, Kotov; chief engineer, Migdal), and the Main Administration of Synthetic Fibers (director, Morozov; chief engineer, Alekhin).

The competition within branch of the textile industry brought even more pronounced results. Dozens of textile enterprises fulfilled plan ahead of schedule. The following were the leading cotton producers: the "Trekhgornaya Manufaktura" Combine imeni Dzerzhinskiy, the Tashkent Combine imeni Stalin, the Teykovskiy Thread Combine imeni Kirov, and the Factory imeni Lakin. The leaders in the woolen industry were: the Combine imeni Tel'man, the Factory imeni Kalinin, and the Kuntsev and Balashikhin factories. Silk industry leaders were: the "Krasnaya Roza" Combine, the Kirzhachskiy Combine, the Combine imeni Sverdlov, the Factory imeni Gor'kiy, and the "Krasnyy Shelkovshchik" Factory. In the linen industry, the Factory imeni Molotov, the Rzhnev Hackling Factory, the "Krasnyy Otkryabr", the "Krasnyye Tkachi" and other enterprises distinguished themselves.

There was a high percentage of Stakhanovites among the workers of the Orekhovo textile industry.

In the Shchelkovo Cotton Combine Stakhanovites made significant beginnings. Plans have been worked out for the most effective utilization of equipment, for speeding up machines, and for minimizing their idle time.

Some branches of the textile industry did not fulfill the State plan, including branches of the cotton and linen industries.

The over-all number of workers in the textile industry at the end of 1947 rose almost 18 percent over the beginning of the year. Consequently, about 500,000 more spindles and 10,000 more looms were put in operation. At the same time, the production per worker increased by 11.5 percent over 1946.

However, effectiveness of the influx of new workers and their utilization cannot be regarded as satisfactory. A large turnover of personnel in a series of cases disorganized production. For the first three quarters of 1947 there was an average decrease of 3 percent per month in the total number of workers in some enterprises.

In many enterprises there were considerable deficiencies in utilization of equipment. The productivity of machines is still low and periods of idleness great. In 1947, little was done to raise the productive capacity of machines, one of the basic problems for textile men. In the cotton industry, an increase in the productivity of equipment of almost 10 percent is essential.

Even in the second and third quarters when industry was well provided with fuel and electricity, the idleness of equipment in many enterprises reached 10-15 percent. The raw material stock balances in 1947 in all branches of the textile industry were considerably strained. Nevertheless, there were losses of raw materials through incorrect and, at times, careless storage. Also, fibers were poorly utilized in production. The greatest overexpenditures were in enterprises of the Glavkord and Glavnovkhlopprom. Overexpenditures were made in cotton as well as in yarn fibers. In July and August 1947 alone, 171 tons of yarns were wasted in the Glavmoskhlopprom, 142 tons in the First Glavivkhlopprom, and 124 tons in the Second Glavivkhlopprom.

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According to the preliminary plan, the general volume of production in the textile industry will increase over 1947 by 22-23 percent. Cotton cloth will increase 30 percent, linen 20 percent, woollens 18 percent, and silk 22 percent.

Such an increase in production will permit attaining, in the third year of the Five-Year Plan, the prewar volume of output in wool, silk, primary processing of wool, and in the production of corded fabrics.

Directors, and especially engineers, must consider the special problems which will arise in 1948. In the cotton branch, in particular, the questions of prudent handling of raw materials and of efficient re-processing of low-grade cotton will be important.

In the linen industry, there will be an increase in use of cotton yarn due to conversion of a significant quantity of textile equipment for the output of linen-content cloth. In the woollen industry, there must be more expedient combinations of raw material, such as blending fine and semiheavy wool.

In 1948, special attention must be given to the spinning industry. Machine utilization must be increased and periods of machine idleness sharply decreased. Volume of output in 1948 must increase through introduction of additional equipment and increase of its productivity. In the textile industry, this index must rise 16 percent for cotton and 18 percent for wool.

Qualifications of workers must be raised in 1948, especially those entering a factory for the first time.

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